CHICAGO AT ITS OWN RISK.

THE DECISION OF THE UNDERWITERS. THE ACTION OF THE NATIONAL BOARD IN REFUSING

TO TAKE RISKS APPROVED BY THE COMPANIES. The withdrawal of the Underwriters from Chicago continues the main topic of interest in insur-ance circles, where the matter has been thoroughly canvassed in all its aspects. It was not without regret that the insurance companies felt compelled to withdraw from such a field of enterprise as Chicago presented. The rapidly recurring conflagrations, threatening the ruin of every insurance company having risks Chicago, compelled the Underwriters make conditions upon which they would do business in that city. These conditions were of a reasonable character, and the necessity for the observance of which were so patent that it was a matter of astonishment that the thoroughgoing business people of Chicago did not appreciate them sufficiently to carry them into effect. A careful canvass of the New-York in surance companies has elicited an almost unanimous determination to withdraw. The companies belonging to the National Board will all comply. Many them had aiready began to close up their affairs, and the action of the National Board was very largely anticipated. The insurance officials generally expressed a desire to return to Chicago when the local government had so improved its defenses against fire that the companies could do so consistently with their safety. Some fears have been expressed that wild-cat" companies will prey on the Chicago people now that the regular companies have withdrawn, but it is expected that their lease of business will be shortlived, as the prosperity of Chicago demands a sound basis of insurance. Should this swithdrawal of the insurance companies be permanent, the damage inflicted upon that city would be incalculable. The first and heaviest effect will be the withdrawal of the Eastern capital which has built and sustained Chicago up to the present time. Eastern merchants will no longer ex tend credits to Chicago dealers when they come here to buy, as the risks will be too great. Eastern men will not care to take the regular risks of business combined not care to take allerry one of fire, against which their dibbtors will not be fortified by insurance. Insurance capital has also aided largely in developing the city, and the money from that source will no longer be forthcom-ing. The general expectation, however, is that Chicago will soon perceive what is to its permanent and immediate advantage, and adopt the common-sense provi-

sions prescribed.

Thomas H. Montgomery, the General Agent of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, stated yesterday that so far as he had been able to ascertain the situation of affairs remained unchanged. He had been in communication with many of the companies belonging te the Board, and the information obtained from the m showed a remarkable unanimity of sentiment upon the main principle involved. Nearly all the companies would withdraw from insuring in Chicago unless the measures of protection against fire indicated by the Executive Committee were adopted. A new administration of affairs affecting the safety of the city against extensive conflagrations was absolutely needed in Chicago, and as yet there was no evidence that any radical change would be made immediately, so that there was no alternative for the Companies. There seemed to be a feeling in that city, he said, as indicated by recent telegrams, that the insurance companies represented in the Board were not in earnest in their intention of taking no more risks there, but Mr. Montgomery was very emphatic in his declara-tion that the companies were decidedly in earnest, and that the universality of sentiment among them in that regard was even greater than he had had reason to exregard was even greater than he had had reason to expect. The question had been raised in Chicago, as an argument against the withdrawal of their insurance on Chicago property, that it would be disastrous to the trade and credit of the city, but he answered that by continuing such extraordinary risks the credit of the insurance companies was also vitally involved. For, if companies continued to do business in localities which were well known to be insafe they thereby prejudiced themselves in the eyes of the whole community, and the only course for them to pursue in order to save their credit throughout the country was to discountinue business in Chicago until radical reforms had been effected. It was nothing more than a measure of self-protection, and the same requirements would be necessary in any other city. Communications received from a large number of companies in different parts of the country, members of the Board, showed not only that they were in favor of compliance with the recommendation of the Executive Committee, but that several of them had anticipated the surgestion, and had already declined to do any further business in Chicago, so that they were quite prepared for the action of the Committee had only given voice to the opinions of the Committee had only given voice to the opinions of the communies required by the companies and would proceed to carry them into effect as speedily as possible when they saw that the companies represented by the Board were practically a unit in their determination to withdraw if radical reforms were not adopted. But under the existing circumstances the Executive Committee would have been faithless to its trust if it had not issued its recent recommendations.

Henry A. Oakley, President of the National Board of pect. The question had been raised in Chicago, as an

mittee would have been fatthless to be taken issued its recent recommendations.

Henry A. Oakley, President of the National Board of Underwriters, stated yesterday that replies to the recommendation of the Board had been received from a large number of the out-of-town companies, and they were, without exception, in favor of withdrawing their were, without exception, in favor of withdrawing their were, without exception, in favor of withdrawing their companies. answered favorably were the Providence companies and those of the smaller Connecticut cities. He also said that by referring to a late copy of The Chicago Tribune, he saw that the ordinance establishing the fire limits of Chicago had passed by a bare majority-21 to 14-just enough to carry it. One of the chief opponents was the

NO ACTION TAKEN BY THE BOSTON COM-

PANIES.

AN EARLY MEETING TO BE HELD TO CONSIDER THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS-PROBABLE ADOPTION OF THE RECOMMENDATION-INTERVIEWS WITH OFFICERS OF LEADING COMPANIES-THE MANUFACTURERS AND FANEUIL HALL COMPANIES TO RETAIN THEIR AGENCIES IN CHICAGO.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—The Insurance Companies of this city which do business in Chicago, some eight or ten in number, including the Manufacturers', Eliot, Firemen's, Neptune, Franklin, Washington Paneuil Hall, Shoe and Leather, and North Ameritan, have not yet taken action on the recom-mendation of the National Board of Underwriters lo discontinue business in Chicago. There will be meeting of their officers on Monday or Tuesday, of next week, at which the presence of an agent of the Board of Underwriters is expected, when a decision upon the course to be pursued will be made. Probably upon the course to be pursued will be made. Probably they will all agree upon whatever policy is determined upon and stand by each other. The opinion among in-surance men is that the recommendations of the Board will be adopted and enforced. The Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Springfield has decided to comply with the recommendation of the Board, but it is reported that the Company's present risks in Chicago are not large. Insurance men here report that 55 companies have already discontinued writing policies on Chicago property. A reporter of The Boston Traveller made inquiries to-day at the offices of the Boston companies taking risks

In Chicago, with the following result:

Mr. Gould of the Manufacturers' Insurance Company Mr. Gould of the Manufacturers' Insurance Company proposed to continue the agency of this Company at Chicago, and take all risks offered. He believes that each company should have a policy of its own, and that its action should be independent of the position taken by others. Another company could not tell yet what would be done, but thought hit would be well for the Boston companies interested to consult in the matter, and believed joint action might be advisable. Still another company thought that it would be done. As for a meeting, the central body had taken definite action, and it remained to be seen what the result would be so far as the different companies belonging to it are concerned. Two other companies have agencies in Chicago, but do not appear to have decided on the course to be pursued. The opinion is entertained by them that some consultation companies have agencies in Chicago, but do not appear to have decided on the course to be pursued. The opinion is entertained by them that some consultation must be had among Boston offices before taking definition. The Fancuit Hall Insurance Company did not propose to withdraw their agency from Chicago, but to continue business and charge for risks there what they thought was fair under the circumstances, making their premiums correspond with any extra risks. This they thought was the true policy, and would place things on a right hasis, very similar to that adopted toward Boston after the great fife.

THE VERDICT OF THE COMPANIES. A NEARLY UNANIMOUS APPROVAL OF THE ACTION

OF THE NATIONAL BOARD. The offices of the different insurance companies of this city and of outside companies baying agencies here which are doing or have done business in Chicago were visited by reporters of THE TRIBUNE, and the opinions of the officers obtained as to the probable

action of their companies, with their views in relation

to the recommendation of the National Board. The President of one of the principal insurance companies in this city gave [confident expression to the pinion that nine-tenths of the trustworthy companies had already discontinued business in Chicago. could they remain, he asked, when the combined wisdom could they remain, he asked, when the combined wisdom
of the insurance interests of the country considered continuance unsafe? And if any still remained, the community would distrust them if they did not speedly
leave, so that it became a matter of necessity that they
should do so. If Chicago chose, he said, instead of
putting on false pride, to take such action as would
justify insurance companies in insuring moderately there
hey would do so, but in view of the experience of the

past no conservative company would insure as heavily hereafter as they had done formerly. Indeed, such was the distrust attached to companies insuring in Chicago that their general business was being injuriously affected by it, some people actually refusing to insure in such companies compelled them to adopt these measures of self-defense. Chicago is a city so situated at present that before responsible companies would dare to continue doing business there, it must be made, as this gentleman expressed it, the safest city in the universe, because it has winds continually passing over it, and on the prevailing windward side there are several square miles mostly of wooden buildings; therefore it needed extraordinary protection to justify the companies in remaining in it, while the popular distrust of institutions taking the unusual risks which Chicago presented could only be removed by making it a safer city than any other in the country; the dissatisfaction of the stockholders of insurance companies was so great that, unless they could be assured that it was better provided than New-York or Boston in its fire department, its water pipes, its fire walls and iron shutters, and other means of protection against fire, the companies could not possibly continue business relations with it. The Hanover Insurance Company announced their intention of suspending an business with Chicago from Oct. 1, in accordance with the recommendations of the Board. So far as the rebuilt district of the city was concerned they had already refused to take any risks. The object of the action of the Insurance Companies was simply to induce the people of Chicago to adopt such measures as would render the city measurably safe. At present, insurance companies considered that their capitality is provided that their capitality is provided they had already refused to take any risks. The object of the action of the Insurance Companies companies considered that their capitality is provided they have a seven-cighths of the companies companies compani

Secretary of the Citizens' Fire Insurance Company with a country of the Citizens' Fire Insurance Company said that the action of the Committee of the National Hoard had not been taken without due consideration. Some such action would have been recommended even if Chicago had not been inflicted with another great fire in July last. A committee representing the principal insurance companies had been sent to Chicago had read in the continuous of the companies of the companies of the companies of the companies of the committee, which were to be effect that the risks to be run were too great. The object of the Executive Committee of the Board was not to make any unreasonable requirements of Chicago, but simply to insist upon such security as would enable the insurance companies to do basiness there. There was no doubt that we from Chicago until the continuous of the committee. There was no doubt that we from Chicago until the continuous of the company was to the effect that the English and other foreign companies represented in this country would unte with the American companies in the position they assumed with reference to Chicago.

The officers of ton yesterday when The Trancer resporter called. Their surveyor had plus returned from Chicago and was making a verbal report. He stated to comply with all proper demands; they were putting in larger pipes and otherwise endeavoring to increase the water supply, and he thought that would exist, so comply with all proper demands; they were putting in larger pipes and otherwise endeavoring to increase the water supply, and he thought that would exist, so increase the companies of the company were undecled as to how they would act. They said that they would be governed by circumstances, adding, however, that since the fire in July last they had not made up their minds as to the future; that they would be governed by circumstances, adding, however, the companies of the companies to the position of the capital would refuse to do any more business in the United States, and that the believed that all they would be governed by

The President of the Phoenix Fire and Marine Insurance Company said that that Company would withdraw with the rest. All the large companies at least would cease doing business in Chicago. His opinion was that the Chicago people would realize now that they had got to do something to enable the companies to stay there; reorganize the Fire Department for example. They must depend upon Eastern companies to their Insurance, as they had no money to spare to organize companies themselves. Unquestionably it would be a great opportunity for irresponsible corporations to attempt to benefit themselves.

ganize companies themselves. Unquestionably it would be a great opportunity for irresponsible corporations to attempt to benefit themselves.

At the office of the Ætha Insurance Company of Hartford, it was stated that that Company would certainly withdraw from Chicago business with the others. The Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool had agencies both here and in Chicago, but each is answerable only to the home office. Consequently the agent here could not tell what action the Company would take. The opinion among outside companies was that it would comply with the recommendation of the Board.

The Hope Fire Insurance Company are not members of the Board, and long since gave up business in Chicago as unprofitable. The officers thought it very foolish for any company to take risks there unless the city was better protected.

The Firemen's Fund Insurance Company have not insured in Chicago for some time, and have canceled three-fourths of their policies there. They are not members of the Board, and do not intend to be governed by its action. However, they did not wash to do anything under the present circumstances.

The Pacific Fire Insurance Company, though not members of the Board, will probably follow the example of the other companies. It has never done much business in Chicago.

At the office of the Lafayette Fire Insurance Com-

members of the Board, will place that they still continued to "write lines" in Chicago.

At the office of the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company, one of the officers stated that they still continued to "write lines" in Chicago. The matter would be brought before the directors soon for their decision. The officer stated that he was in doubt as to this decision, but did not himself think it was judicious to withdraw. The Company are not members of the Board.

One of the officers of the Irving Fire Insurance Company stated that they had not "written" anything in Chicago since August. His own opinion was that the action of the Board was a great mistake. More time should have been allowed the Chicago people to make the required changes. He did not know whether the Company would care to resume business there. The larger postion of the companies would probably withdraw in order to be consistent and equal to their piedges. The Chicago people would still be able to get all the insurance they desired. "Wildeat" companies would no doubt attempt to do business there, but there were laws there which would prevent them in a great measure.

The Greenwich Fire Insurance Company are not mem-

The Greenwich Fire Insurance Company are not members of the Board, but the officers say they never did much business in Chicago, and do not want to do it under the present state of affairs.

The Republic Fire Insurance Company had anticipated the action of the Board, not having "written a policy" in Chicago since Dec. 31. The action of the Board was thought to be very good, and the general feeling among the responsible companies was stated to be strongly against continuance in that city. The officers thought they would not resume business there under any circumstances.

they would not resume business there under any circumstances.

The officers of the Williamsburgh City Insurance Company were not prepared to state what their action would be. They would send their General Agent to Chicago soon, and be governed by his report. They were not doing one-tenth of their former business there. The action of the Board was spoken of as necessary to accomplish the desired result, the protection of the city from large conflagrations. The probable withdrawal of all the large companies would be only temporary, as Chicago cannot dispense with insurance, and so would be roused to carry out the requirements.

At the Home Insurance Company's office it was stated that there could be no doubt as to their action. They were satisfied with the action of the Board, and should comply with it. The Eastern companies would very

comply with it. The Eastern companies would very generally withdraw; these represent 90 per cent of the capital invested in insurance. Chicago could not afford

to dispense with them, as they comprised nearly all the responsible companies. Easiern capital would be withdrawn from investment there, and this had been one of the powerful influences in the growth of the city. The answer to the question of resuming business there would depend upon the future acts of the Chicago authorities.

the powerful influences in the growning business there would depend upon the future acts of the Chicago authorities.

One of the officers of the Standard Fire Insurance Company said they would sustain the action of the Company said they would sustain the action of the Board to the sletter. They believe it to be a step of great wisdom for the underwriters, with a proper regard for the interests in their clustre.

The Howard Fire Insuranced Company has already withdrawn from Chicago. Its officers will certainly sustain the action of the Board.

At the office of the London Assurance Company of England one of the managers said that they had sent word to their agent in Chicago to suspend business there on Oct. 1, for the present. Their main anxiety was on the subject of the head of the Fire Department of that city, whose inefficiency threatened every company with great loss at any moment. The other reforms were important, and could be very well got under way. They did not propose to require any more from Chicago than from any other large city for which they issued policies. If the residents would reorganize the Fire Department and give evidence of their intention to carry out the other reforms they would be satisfied.

At the office of the New York Fire Insurance Company it was stated that the Company still has risks there and, though members of the Board, would continue to issue policies on what the officers considered good risks.

At the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company it was said that there was no question but that the Board was said that there was no question but that the Board was said that there was no question but that the Board would not extend it there, though they proposed and would not extend it there, though they miguitake any exceptionally good risks. They thought the companies generally would withdraw on Oct. I.

The Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company are members of the Board, and though its officers think the recommendation is an excellent thing, they have not yet decided as to their own

THE NEW-YORK WATER SUPPLY.

AN ABUNDANCE OF WATER-THE NEW MAINS. As much of the action of the National Board of Underwriters respecting Chicago was based upon that city's defective water supply and system, it may be well to consider how New-York is provided in this respect. The following report of the Commissioner of Public Works, furnished by President Oakley of the National Board, answers the inquiry :

Works, furnished by President Oakley of the National Beard, answers the inquiry:

The improvement that has been effected in the water supply for extinguishing fires in New-York, both by the increase of the number and the size of the mains and pipes, and their more available arrangement, is highly commendable, and presents an example worthy of initiation by other cities. With an abundance of water under a sufficiently high pressure, we possess an antagonist to the mightly and most destructive element, fire, which, under prompt and skillful management, soldom fails to arrest its ravage and give us a speedy victory in the conflict. Before 1861, the principal mains for the water supply of the city were:

Thirty-six-inch main from receiving reservoir to Fifthave, down Fifthave, to Twenty-third-st., thence down Broadway to Pearl-st., thence down Broadway by a 20-inch main to Fulton-st., thence down Broadway by a 20-inch main to Fulton-st., thence down Broadway by a 16-inch main; with 20-inch cross-town connections at Fifty-seventh-st., Tairty-eighth-st., Twenty-ninth-st., Thirty-eighth-st., Twenty-ninth-st., Thirty-eighth-st., Twenty-ninth-st., Thirty-eighth-ave, and Broadway to Fourteenth-st., thence down Fridh-ave, and Broadway to Fourteenth-st., thence down Fifth-ave, and Broadway to Fourteenth-st., thence through Fourteenth-st. to Avenue A. thence through Avenue A and Essex to 20-inch on East Broadway, connecting with the several 20-inch mains.

In 1852 a 48-inch main was laid from the new receiving reservoir to Eighth-ave, and down thur ave. to Fourteenth-st., connecting with the several 20-inch mains.

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In 1852 a 48-inch main was laid from the new receiving reservoir to Eighth-ave, thence throu

inch mains.

In 1862 a 48-inch main was laid from the new receiving reservoir to Fourth-ave, thence through Fourth-ave, to Forty-second-st., thence to distributing reservoir.

ing reservoir to Fourti-ave, thence through Fourthave, to Forty-second-st., thence to distributing reservoir.

In 1873 a 36-inch main was laid from the 48-inch pipe at Forty-second-st. and Madison-ave., through Madison-ave., Twenty-sixth-st., Third-ave., Bleecker-st., Mottest., New Bowery, New Chambers-st. to Cataham-st., thence by a 24-inch pipe through Chambers-st. to Hudson-st., and a 29-inch pipe in Church-st., from Faiton to Canal-st. Thir pipe is connected with 20-inch in Pearl-st., and the one in East Broadway with 16-inch in Pearl-st., 12-inch in William-st., 30-inch in Broadway, 12-inch in Canal-st. Hudson, and Greenwich-sts., and with 16-inch on Fulton-st., and has furnished the supply, by 12-inch connections, for the several large double-nozzle hydranis on each street between Fulton and Canal-sts, on each side, about 100 feet from Church-st.

In 1874 has been completed a new main from new receiving reservoir to Tenth-ave., thence to Tairty-eighth-st., with 12-inch connections at Seventy-seventh, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-first, Seventioth, Sixty-third and Forty-eighth-sts., and 20-inch connections at Fifty-seventh and Tairty-eighth-sts., and this Department is now laving this main through Forty-second-st., from Tenth-ave. to Fifth-ave., to connect with the mains on the several avenues—Ninth, Eighth, Seventh, Broadway, Sixth and Fifth-ave. and with the 48-inch main on Forty-second-st., and with the distributing reservoir at Forty-second-st., and with the distributing reservoir at Forty-second-st., and with the distributing reservoir at Forty-second-st., was an as the Legislature furnishes the means, will lay an additional 48-inch main from new receiving reservoir to First-ave., and thence to Four-teenth-st., to be connected with the sweetal cross-town mains, and a 36-inch main from Forty-second-st. and Sixth-ave., through Sixth-ave., Thompson-st. and West Broadway to Chambers-st.

POISONED WATER ABROAD.

A REMARKABLE CASE IN FRANCE-REPORTS OF THE

the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: These so-called accidents of water olsoning are becoming so frequent and disas trous that they soon will have to be regarded as cases of manslaughter, and the authors o trous that they soon will have to be regarded as cases of manslaughter, and the authors of them dealt with accordingly. They have a much wider reach than is generally supposed, as a large number of cases of intermittent, so-called bilous, remittent, and typhoid fevers may be traced to them, and also many cases of dysentery, Summer diarrhea, and cholera morbus. Among the earliest recorded cases are those published by Dr. Boudin, a celebrated French army medical officer, and a well-known writer on medical geography, who narrates the following; "In July, 1834, 800 French soldiers, all in good health, embarked on the same day in three transports, from Bona, in Africa, and arrived together at Marseilles. They had been exposed to the same atmospheric influences, supplied with the same food, and subjected to the same discipline; for they all belonged to one regiment, and had served and marched together. On board one of these vessels were 120 soldiers, of whom 13 died on the short passage from a destructive fever, and 53 more were taken to the military hospital at Marseilles, among whom were cases of every variety of fever—from the simple internitient to the most pernicious remittent, almost rivaling the yellow fever of the Antilles. They had duarrhea and cholera morbus almost as bad as the cholera of the Ganges in its severest traits. On inquiry it was ascertained that on board the affected ship the water supplied for the soldiers had been taken from a foul and marshy place, while the sailors, not one of whom was attacked, had been previously provided with wholesome water. To make the matter still more clear, it was discovered that the nine soldiers who escaped sickness had purchased water of the crew, as they did not like that supplied by the vessel; rand not a single soldier or sailor of the other two transports, who were supplied with pure water, suffered."

In August, 1845, a large tank from which a particular

water of the crew, as they did not like that supplied by the vessel; and not a single solder or sallor of the other two transports, who were supplied with pure water, suffered."

In August, 1845, a large tank from which a particular quarter of Versailles, France, was supplied with water, became damaged, and the Mayor, without consulting the medical authorities, provided a supply of water from the surface drainage of the surrounding country. The inhabitants would not drink this polluted water, but Dr. and Mrs. Evans of Bedford, England, who were at a hotel there, drank of it unwittingly, and became seriously sick with fever. It was also used by a marching regiment of cavalry, the result of which was an intermittent and remittent fever, of so severe a type that on onday (September I) seven soldiers died. On careful investigation it was ascertained that only those of the troops who drank of the water were attacked, all others though breathing the same atmosphere having escaped, as did also the townspeople.

In the reports of the General Board of Health in England it is stated that there is scarcely a town in the Kingdom that has not afforded some instance of the baleful effects of unwholesome water. The seizures have been more sudden and violent, and the proportion of deaths to attacks greater even than in typhus and typhoid fevers from overcowding and filth. In Hackney a cesspool was sunk in the middle of July within one yard of the well which supplied with water 12 houses having 85 inhabitants. In about a fortnight the water became tainted, and 29 of the people would not use it. Of the remaining 63, 46 were attacked with severe diarrhea. Five houses in Shoreditch, occupied by 21 inhabitants, were supplied with water from a well into which surface refuse percolated. Eleven, that is, one-half of the whole number, died within a few weeks. In Rothernithe, in 16 houses supplied with water from a well into which surface refuse percolated. Eleven, that is, one-half of the whole number, died within a few weeks. In Rothe

TRAINING IN THE USE OF FIRE ESCAPES. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: While reading the accounts of the fearful disaster which recently occurred in Pail River, the thought occurred to me, would it not be well to have the operatives obliged occasionally. the thought occurred to me, would it not be well to have the operatives oblighed occasionally to leave the buildings by the various fire escapes! By so doing they would become accustomed to the strange descent, and, should necessity occur, would not be frightened upon making the attempt. Doubtless many lives were lost through fear of trying the way provided for escape. South Norwalk, Conn., Sept. 23, 1774.

Example.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

RIFLEMEN'S GALA DAYS. ROGRAMME OF THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE RIFLE ASSOCIATION-COMPETITIONS AND

PRIZES. The second annual meeting of the National Rifle Association will begin next Tuesday at Creedmoor The varied nature of the competitions, with the emula-tions and consequent practice which the efforts of the Association have produced, will probably make this year's sport very successful. Over 630 entries had been made yesterday afternoon, and others were coming in very rapidly at the office of the Association, No. 93 Nassau-st. In the programme of exercises 13 competitious are provided, for success in which 170 prizes, representing \$8,292, are offered.

The first match is for the Judd Prize, open

members of the Association. A silver cup is the first

prize; the eight other prizes consist chiefly of silver

medals and badges. The conditions are seven rounds,

with any military rifle, 200 yards, standing. The second competition is the Cavairy Match for a team of five from any troop of the National Guard. A richly embrodered! cavalry : guidon, valued at \$150, is the first prize; there are five other prizes valued at \$90. The distance is 100 yards, position standing, and ten rounds with a Remington breach-loading carbine, State model. The Sportsmen's Match will some next, open to all comers. A field-glass worth \$45 is the highest prize, while the next 11 marksmen get prizes of silver medals, badges, a membership in the Association, or cash, according to their merits. Weapon, any rifle, position standing, sevent rounds at 200 yards. Following this is the 1st Division match, for teams of 12 from each regiment or battalion of the 1st Division N. G. They are to shoot at 200 and 500 yards, five shots at each distance, standing position at 200, any at 500 yards, with the State model of the Remington rifle. The State Division prize, worth \$100, is the first. The twelve other prizes consist of silver cups, medals, and badges, with a life-membership and eash. The next competition is open to teams of twelve from the regiments of the Second Division, on the same terms as the previous match. The first prize is the same. The second prize is about as valuable, being a gold medal, presented by Major-Gen. Woodward of this Division. There are eight other prizes, silver cups, medals, and badges. The New-York State Match, sixth on the list, is open to teams of twelve from any regiment of the State National Guard. The terms are the same as in the Division matches. The first prize is a silver trophy, valued at \$500, presented by the Commander-in-Chief. A gold medal, ten gold and silver mounted Remington rifles, silver ten gold and silver mounted Remington rifles, silver cups and division prizes, makes up the other 29 prizes. The officers' match follows, open to general, field, and staff officers of the First Division. The conditions are the same as in the division matches. Two prizes are offered, a gold badge and a Ward-Burton magazine carbine. The Army and Navy Journal match is open to teams of 12 from all regularly organized military organizations in the United States, including the regular Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. They are to shoot seven rounds, at 500 yards, from any position and with any military rifle. The first prize is a silver trophy, presonted by Col. Church on behalf of the Army and Navy Journal, worth 5750. There are 10 other prizes, valued at \$275. The Galling match is for the possession of the Gatling gun, presented by the manufacturers. This must be won twice by any regiment before becoming the winner's property. List year it was won by the 79th Regiment. The gun is valued at \$2,000. The match is open to teams of 12 from any regiment of the State National Guard, with the Remington rifle, State model. The other conditions are the same as in the preceding match. There are ten other minor prizes. The tenth competition is the All-Comer's Match, open to everybody, Any military rifle, any position, distance 500 and 529 yards, seven shots at each, are the conditions. The first prize is a Sharp's target rifle, presented by the manufacturers, worth \$125. A silver trophy, \$100, and a gold medal propention is the All-Comer's Match, open to everybody, Any military rifle, any position, distance 500 and 629 yards, seven shots at each, are the conditions. The first prize is a Sharp's target rifle, presented by the manufacturers, worth \$125. A silver trophy, \$100, and a gold medal propention is the All-Comer's Match, and a gold medal propention is the All-Comer's Match, and a gold medal propention is the All-Comer's Match, and the preceding match, the ming and silver badges, make up the list of len prizes. The Consolatio cups and division prizes, makes up the other 29 prizes. The officers' match follows, open to general, field, and

CIVIC HONORS TO IRISH GUESTS. RECEPTION OF THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin held a reception Hall. In honor of the event, the National, State and City flags and the Irish flag were displayed from the roof of the City Hail, and the Governor's room was decorated with the national colors. Soon after 2 p. m. the party, consisting of the Lord Mayor, Alderman Manning, and E. T. Lefroy of the Irish team, accompanied by Mayor Havemeyer, Aldermen Billings, Gilon, Ottendorfer, McCafferty, and Van Schalek, entered the room, preceded by the sergoants at arms of both Boards of the Common Council, the 69th Regiment band playing "God Save the Queen." The doors were then thrown open, and the vast crowd which had been collecting formed into the room. Mayor Havemeyer then presented the Lord Mayor with the following address:

presented the Lord Mayor with the following address:
FELLOW-CITIENS: It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you the Lord Mayor of Dublin, who has been spending a short time with us, and received the hospitalities of our city through the municipal authorities. These civilities, although introducing him to a very large number of our citizens, have not been extended to our entire people, and, seconding his desire, I now have the pleasure of introducing to you in this public manner the Lord Mayor of Dublin, that you may have the privilege of seconding the attention he has received from the authorities of the city by your friendly and cordial recognition. The address was received with cheers, and the Lord

Mayor bowed in acknowledgment. The crowd then formed in line, and each one, on passing the Lord Mayor, shook hands with him. Nearly all of the visitors were natives of Ireland, and many of them addressed him in the Irish fashion, to which he readily answered. Among those who were introduced were Gen. Franz Sigel, Gen. John Cochrane, Commissioner James Lynch, Henry L. Hogaet, President of the Roman Catholic Protectory. Commissioner Van Nort, Edward L. Cary, Charles Underwood O'Connell, Capt. McIntyre of the Sth Regiment, Col. Marshall, Marshal Conking, Col. Farrell, and Mr. Cummins, ex-Sheriff Brennan's father-in-law. During the reception the band played "Garry-owen," the "Star Spangied Banner," and other Irish and American airs. The reception continued for about an hour, the Lord Mayor wishing to receive all who should present themselves. At the close the party were escorted to the Mayor's office and thence to the carriages, through an humense crowd which had gathered in and about the City Hall. natives of Ireland, and many of them addressed him in

A PLEA FOR THE PAVEMENTS.

Commissioner Van Nort has written a letter to the Common Council in relation to the condition of the wooden, concrete and cobblestone pavements, and requesting the adoption of measures to provide means and authority for their improvement. The Commissioner

In anticipation of legislative measures by which the entire removal of the worthless wooden pavements could be effected, and with a desire to lighten as much as possible the burden of texation, the annual estimates for their repairs have been made so as to cover only such work as was indispensable. No legislation has yet been had on this subject, and the condition of the wooden pavements is rapidly deteriorating on account of the rapid decay and disintegration which the lapse of time produces in all perishable materials. The recent heavy rains which followed a long and severe drouth have developed the fact that even such of the wooden pavements as were previously to all appearance in tolerable condition, are liable to be rapidly converted into a mire. As one instance of this kind I may mention Seventhave, from Fourteenth to Fifty-unth-sis. It is now in such a condition that the expenditure upon it of the whole amount appropriated for the repairs of all the wooden pavements in the city wouldingt be sufficient to make it as safe and convenient for travel, or as clean in appearance, as the average of streets naved with Belgian or other stone block pavement. What has been said of the condition of the wooden pavements applies in a lesser degree also to the concrete and cobble-stone pavements. Most of the concrete pavements are fully as perishable as the wooden pavements are fully as perishable materials, are naturally rough and uneven when newly laid, on account of the irregularity in the In anticipation of legislative measures by which the

less in extent.

The cobbie-stone pavements, though made of imperishable materials, are naturally rough and uneven when newly laid, on account of the irregularity in the size and shape of the stones, and under constant traffic they are soon reduced to a series of ridges, ruls, and hollows, the latter becoming the receptacles of surface water and filth. Many of the crowded commercial thorougulares in the lower part of the city are paved with cobble stones, and it is physically impossible to keep them in as good condition as the regular stone-block pavements, even with a much larger expenditure than is now appropriated for that purpose. The main than is now appropriated for that purpose. The main avenues which establish communication between the lower and upper part of the city are comparatively few in number and the distances between them are much

greater than between lateral streets; they should therefore be well paved to accommodate the immuse travel, yet First-ave., from Houston to Thirty-fourth-sts., and Second-ave., from Nineteenth to Forty-second-sts., are paved with cobble-stone and cannot be maintained in proper condition until they are provided with better pavements.

APPROACHING RELIGIOUS CONVENTIONS. THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL DIOCESAN AND GEN-ERAL CONVENTIONS-WHETHER RITUALISM WILL BE DISCUSSED-OBJECTS OF THE CHURCH CON-

GRESS. The annual session of the Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New-York will begin on Wednesday next, and will assemble in St. John's Chapel in Varick-st. The Rt. Rev. Horatio Potier, D. D., LL D., D. C. L., Bishop of the Diocese, will pre-side, and the attendance of the members is expected to be very large, both of clergy and laity. The Convention will open with the full morning service of the Church, a sermon, and the celebration of the Holy Communion after which the ordinary routine business of the Convention will be transacted and the Standing Committees appointed. The various reports will be presented ou Thursday and the Bishop will read his an nual address. The deputies and provisional deputies to the General Convention having been chosen at the last Diocesan Convention. there will be no extraordinary excitement during the elections which are to take place at this session. The question of Ritualism may be brought up during the Convention by resolution, but it is understood that every effort will be made to, prevent any discussion of the subject, and even to prevent this Convention from giving any expression of opinion either by resolution or otherwise. The subject of a cathedral for the diocese is not expected to be brought up at the Convention, although it has been the carnest wish of many Episco-pallans in this city to have some definite steps taken toward the attainment of this object. It is feared that one of the most active members of the Convention, the Rev. Dr. Haight of St. Paul's Chapel, will be prevented from attending in consequence of a severe iliness, from the effects of which he has been suffering during the whole of the past Summer. Beyond the question of Ritualism, there is no feature of general importance that is expected to occupy the attention of the Conven-

The Church Congress which is to assemble on the following Monday has been organized for the purpose of allowing ministers and others, who may have extreme views on Church matters, to meet, and by a free interchange of their opinions and thoughts, no matter how antagonistic, to gather some elements of truth that may benefit the Church. The second object was to harmonize the conflicting elements, and show that, although indi-viduals may differ widely on questions of doctrine and church government, they may yet work together in harmony for the common good. The pacific object of the mony for the common good.

Congress has to a great extent been destroyed by the antagonistic attitude of Bishops Potter of New-York, and Cox of Westera New-York. The promoters of the Congress, however, have resolved to continue in their work, and one prominent clergyman is busily engaged upon an answer to those bishops, which will be widely circulated during the coming week. The object of holding the Congress in New-York at the time specified was to bring together the representatives to the General Convention, tochading therein clergy and latty from all parts of the United States without the necessity of compelling them to leave their homes for the special purpose. It has been determined not to hold the Congress in the Cooper Union, as at first proposed, but in Caivary Church at Fourth-ave, and Twenty-dirst-st. From the nanswers already received by the General Secretary, there is every reason to believe that the Congress will be largely attended, and by some of the most learned men in the Protestant Episcopal Church, who are acting under the idea that harmony is the support of all institutions, and especially of the Church.

The Trangulal General Convention of the Episcopal Congress has to a great extent been destroyed by the

pai Church, who are acting under the heat that harmony is the support of all institutions, and especially of the Cherch.

The Triennial General Convention of the Episcopal Church of the United States will be opened in this city on Wednesday, Oct. 7, and will be attended by the bishops, representative clergy and laity from the dioceses. From the list of deputies sent from the various portions of the country and from the action of many of the diocesan conventions, the question of Ritualism will andoustedly be brought up and, if possible, discussed. Several of the deputies to the General Convention asserted yesterday that Ritualism was odying out, and that the question would not occupy much of the time of the Convention, on the ground that it was a matter concerning which there is such a diversity of opinion that if the Convention were to decide one way to piease either side, the opposition would take serious offense, and the breach be made wider than before. The deputies to the General Convention from this diocese are the Rev. Drs. B. I. Haight, Samuel Cooke, Alfred B. Beach, and P. K. Cady of the clergy; the Hon. Hamilton Fish, the Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, C. Livingston, and William A. Davies of the laity. The provisional deputies are the Rev. Drs. G. J. Geer, C. B. Wyatt, Henry C. Potter, and Tacodore A. Eston of the clergy, and the Hon. John A. Dix, the Hon. James Emott, Prof. T. Escleston, and Prof. Henry Drisler. The General Convention will be heid in St. John's Chapel in Varieks st, and will be presided over by the Right Rev. Bishop Smith of Kentucky, the Presiding Bishop of the United States.

IMPORTANT POLICE MEASURES.

THE ABOLITION OF THREE PRECINCTS CONTEM-PLATED BY THE COMMISSIONERS-THE ELECTION

ADVERTISING AWARDED. In the Board of Police yesterday, Sergeant Frank B. Randall of the Twenty-first Precinct was transferred to the Twenty-seventh, and Sergeant Frank Weith of the Twenty-seventh to the Twenty-first Precinct. Commissioner Disbecker offered the following resolution for the abolishment of certain precincts:

sheef. That the chief Clerk frame and submit to this Board resolu-

Commissioner Voorhis desired that certain changes in the boundaries of the Nineteenth, Twenty-second, and Twenty-ninth Precincts be also considered and framed in the resolutions. It would be necessary to add a new precinct up-town, if they carried out the intention of cutting away three down-town precincts. The motion of Commissioner Voorhis was adopted, and the two resolutions were referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies. The bids for election advertising were opened, and, after some discussion, the award was given to THE TRIBUNE and one other paper not yet designated. Chief Clerk Hasbrouck of the Bureau of Elections reported the names of 25 Election Inspectors in place of a similar number resigned, dead, or refusing to serve. The new names were accepted, having been received through the regular party channels, and were ordered to be pub-

A number of requests were received from patrolmen for permission to appear without their uniforms. Sergeant E. R. Delamarty of the Thirtieth Precinct, in his note asking permission, stated that he wished to go to church on Sundays, and had hitherto been in the habit of wheeling his wife, who is an invalid, on a sick chair about Central Park. He disliked to appear on these occasions in his uniform. Another request was from Patrolman Willis of the Fliteenth, who, Mr. Matsell said, is a brother of Nathantel P. Willis, the poet, and is mearly 80 years old, asking permission to visit the graves of his family at Greenwood without uniform. All requests of this kind were referred to the Superintendent. Nicholas Dugan of the Nineteenth Precinct, and Pallip Mesherry of the Thirteenth, were dismissed for being "off post," and Joseph McEvoy of the Twentieth, and Jacob Rail of the Thirteenth, were dismissed for intoxication. Patrolman Bentley of the Seventh Precinct, was fined Is days' pay for being "off post" in liquor saloon, and Patrolman Peter Quinn of the Twentieth was fined the same amount for being in a barbershop. A copy of an injunction issued by the Supreme Court on the motion of Adolph Neuendorf, was presented by the clerk, restraining the Board from interfering with the Sunday performances in any places of amusement conducted by Mr. Neuendorf. It was referred to the Corporation Counsel. William Burke and Patrick Devitt were appointed patrolmen, and the Board then adjourned until next Tuesday. geant E. R. Delamarty of the Thirtieth Precinct, in his

A MOTHER ABDUCTS HER OWN CHILD.

About 8 years ago a woman named Jane Murphy gave her new born child to Mrs. Philopena Hengel of No. 170 Suffolk-st., to nurse, being unable to support it, paying a small sum monthly for its mainte nance. A year passed and the mother being in a better condition, claimed her child, and although Mrs. Hengel had become much attached to the little girl, she gave her up. After a short time, however, the mother placed her child in an orphan asylum. Mrs. Hengel hearing of it, went to Mrs. Murphy and asked her consent to adopt the child, which was granted, and Mrs. Hengel took the girl to her house as one of her own children. When the child was 4 years of age, Mrs. Murphy again demanded her child, and was refused. She then appealed to the law, but Judge Cardozo of the Supreme Court decided that the child be longed to Mrs. Hengel through adoption and the wilifu abandonment by her mother. Jane Murphy then disappeared until a short time ago, when she returned and took ledgings at No. 244 East Houston-st. She hovered about the house of Mrs. Hengel, watching the movements of her child, who is now a pretty and interesting girl of 8 years. Vesterday the latter went to school in East Houston-st. as usual, and in returning to her home she was met at Suffolk and Houston-sts. by her natural mother, who seized her and bore her to her rooms in East Houston-st. The screams of the child attracted the attention of one of Mrs. Hengel's daughters, who rushed into the house and told her mother that her adopted daughter had been stolen. Mrs. Hengel, knowing that Jane Murphy was living in the neighborhood, called an officer, and they went to the house of Mrs. Murphy and found her sescreted on the upper floor with the child beside her, bound and gagged, and terribly irightened. All were taken to the Essex Market Police Court, and Justice Otterbourg, after hearing a part of the case postponed it until this morning, when he will declare to whom the child belongs. Meanwhile Mrs. Murphy is locked up. abandonment by her mother. Jane Murphy then disap

and if the decision is adverse to her she will be held for trial on a charge of kidnapping.

TREASURY DECISIONS.

A FORGER'S JEWELS-DUTY ON OLD COPPER. At the time of the arrest of the Bank of At the time of the arrest of the Bank of England forger, George Macdonald, the Custom-house authorities seized \$2,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry which were in his possession. The diamonds and watches have ever since remained in the keeping of the Custom-house authorities, the reason for this long detention being the conflicting nature of the claims for their possession. They were assigned by Macdonald to his counsel, Garvin, Fellows & Brooke, in payment for their services, and application for the diamonds was accordingly made on benalf of this firm. The counsel for the Bank of England, Blatchford, Seward, Griswold & Da Costa, claimed the jewels as the property of the bank, on the ground that they were part of the proceeds of Macdonald's forgeries. The matter was finally referred by the Collector to the Secretary of the Treasury, who has returned, in part, the following answer:

following answer:

In the opinion of the Department, two courses are open, one being to order sale of the same as unclaimed goods, reserving any proceeds of such sale, beyond duties and charges, to be paid to any duly proved owner or claimant. The second course is to apply to the United States District Court for determination of ownership through the courts, in order that the United States, as holder or custodian, may not become liable by reason of delivery to any claimant not able to prove ownership. In view of the necessity disclosed in the present case for the exercise of great care in the stops taken to collect the duties and deliver the diamonds or their proceeds to the proper claimant, you are directed to confer with the United States District-Attorney as to precedents for suit to be made by you against all the claimants, permitting them to interplead, and the Court to decide who is responsible for the duties, such claimant to pay duties and charges and receive the roads. It will be observed that the goods are in fact not unclaimed in the full sense that would authorize the United States to proceed to sale for duties without recognition of claims to ownership on the one hand, and on the other that no claimant is in position to take the owner's oath.

You will report as early as may be the result of your

the one hand, and on the other that no claimant is the position to take the owner's oath.

You will report as early as may be the result of your conference with the District-Attorney, and, before taking any other steps than as herein directed, will report any other facts or events bearing on the case. The case has accordingly been placed in the hands of the United States District-Attorney, and it has been determined to bring suits of the character suggested.

The Secretary has rendered a decision in the case of a shipowner in this city, which involved a novel question under the law admitting shipbuilding material free of duty. A vessel-owner caused copper imported without charge to be stripped from one of his ships, and apcharge to be stripped from one of his ships, and applied at the Custom-bouse to have the record in regard to the copper cancelled in the register. The metal was only about half worn, and weighed 2,500 pounds. The customs authorities heid that, having been diverted from the purpose for which it was admitted free, it was now dutiable as old copper, at the rate of four cents a pound. An appeal was made to the Treasury Department, and Secretary Bristow has sustained the opinion of the Collector. This decision is expected to effect a considerable number of shipowners.

On Thursday, between 4 and 5 o'clock p. m.,

A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

the residence of Jacob Hazgeler, at Hidesville, L. I., was discovered to be on fire, and before assistance arrived the flames communicated to the sumed, with a portion of the contents of the house and all the contents of the barn. At the time the fire broke out the family, with the exception of Mrs. Hazgeler, were away from home, and she was confined to her room, where the fire is believed to have originated. Although most of the furniture and wearing apparel were saved, the unfortunate woman perished in the flames, her charred remains being found in the ceilar after the building fell in. She was about 60 years of age, and had been sick for some time. The loss on house

PROF. TYNDALL AND THE BELFAST PRES-

EXCEPTION TAKEN TO THE STRICTURES OF THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE-THE BELFAST CLERGYMEN DEFENDED.

o the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: As a regular reader of THE TRIBUNE, I was very much pained by some things in the letter of your Belfast correspondent which appeared in to-day's ssue-pained more especially because of the wrong impression which the letter is calculated to leave on the public mind here. Its tone is decidedly adverse to Belfast Presbyterians, and conveys the idea that the ministers of that denomination in the metropolis of Ulster

are ignorant and intolerant bigots, coarse in the expression of their opposition to some of the scientific visitors who were with them lately, meeting argument by misrepresentation and scurrility; and the inference seems to be suggested that such unfair treatment scientists must always expect from religious teachers. For nearly three years I was a minister in a Presbyterian Church in Belfast; all the men in the pulpits there are my personal friends; I still keep myself acquainted with all religious movements and discussions there; and the information I have, furnished by newspapers and letters, enables me to say distincily that your correspondent is utterly unjust both to the spirit of Belfast Presbyterianism and to the Belfast ministers in their treatment of the British Association. Far harder things were said in such journals as The Saturday Review and bias, about the taste of Prof. Tyndall in making the British Association the vehicle for the promulgation of opinions that properly lie outside the sphere of science. I believe that metaphysics and theology are excluded from the programme of subects adopted by the Association. At any rate I have reason to know that it was the opinion of many members of the Association that the President, in his opening address, had abused both his position and his privilege. What took piace there was simply this. As Prof. Tyndall had spoken on the one side, Dr. Watts, a wellknown professor in Belfast, offered to the Association a paper on the other side, a paper containing some sug-gestions as to the reconciliation of religion and science.

paper on the other side, a paper containing some suggestions as to the reconciliation of religion and science. It was rejected, but was afterward read to a meeting at which many of the savans of the Association were present, and a distinguished member of the Association occupied the chair. From the sketch of the paper which was sent to me I judge that it was conceived in a calm and moderate spirit, decided, as it should have been, in its tone; that the suggestions evinced a clear perception of the points at issue. Fertility of resource and keen logical power in meeting them; and that it was entirely free from the gross personality and abuse which your correspondent hints at.

Of course Prof. Tyndall's address was referred to in some of the Belfrast pulpits; but the spirit in which it was done was no way different from that in which the same address was referred to in many of the New York pulpits; and no one could say that preachers here were scurrilous. Your correspondent, however, clips some random sentences from one of Dr. Watts's recent pulpit utterances before a large audience, and holds him up, and through him all the clergymen in Belfast, to contempt. Surely to treat a man who is entirely an extemporaneous speaker in such a way is unfair to him and misleading to your readers. What speaker would like to have two or three sentences culled out from his address and given to the public as representing the gist and spirit of his speech! Your correspondent shows his peculiar bias and his Ignorance of things in Belfast when on the basis of a few sentences from an extempore sermon he makes the sweeping statement: "What I have quoted will give you a notion of the spirit, not merely of this particular sermon but of the whole Bel-

and spirit of his special 1 tour correspondent shows has been until bias and his ignorance of things in heliast when on the basis of a few sentences from an extempers sermon he makes the sweeping statement: "What I have quoted will give you a notion of the spirit, not merely of this particular sermon but of the whole Belfast Presbyterian pulpit." Such a wide generalization from such narrow premises is enough to show the trustworthiness of your correspondent's view of the Pressysterian ministers of Belfast.

Of course there will be differences of opinion as to the wisdom of the challenge which Dr. Watts sent to Prof. Huxley, but there cannot be two opinions about the courage of the man who, instead of covering his attack, as some did, under an anonymous signature in a newspaper, met the scientists boldly and openly, not with abuse, but with fair and well supported arguments. Dr. Watts is a keen, logical debater, an emiment theologian and metaphysican, with a sufficient knowledge of the physical sciences to handle fairly and skillfully the questions involved. I would remind your reafers that Prof. Huxley used bitterer language in his address to the Association than any that was employed by the men on the orthodox side—sneering at his opponents as "pigmies," and, with a characeristic assemption of linfailtiolity, teiling his audience that these men were unable to deal with seen high subjects.

I have nothing to do with what the newspapers said, or the letters they published. I simply protest against the lead which your correspondent conveys, that Presbyterian so if Belfast had only hard manes to oppose to the "dignified statements" of Tyndall and Huxley. A full account of all the proceedings would show on which side the most caudous spirit was manifested, and whether "the minister or the philosopher was the better Christian and gentleman." I am only sorry that such impressions of the dealings of religious teachers with the scientists of the British Association should have been given to the public in a journal whos New York, Sept. 21, 1874.

NAVAL ORDERS. Washington, Sept. 25 .- Commander E. A. K. Benham is ordered to temporary duty at the naval rendezvous at New-York, Ensign Wm. M. Wood to the Hydrographic Office, Midshipman John C. Colwell to the Asiatic Station, per steamer of Oct. 17, from San Francisco; Commander Henry Erben, jr., is detached from the naval rendezvous at New-York, and ordered to command the Tuscarora at the Mare Island Navyto command the Tuscarors at the Marc Island Savy-Yard, on the 5th of October next; Commander Geo. E. Beiknap is detached from the command of the Tusca-rors and ordered home to wait orders; Lieut. Com-mander A. A. Batcheller is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Frankin, on the European Station, as executive officer; Ensigns S. A. Staunton and Perrin Busbee are detached from the Sabine and ordered to the Hydrographic Other.